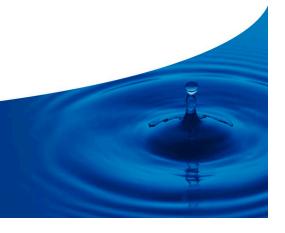
Potable Reuse in California: Lessons Learned and the Path Forward

Brian Pecson, Ph.D., P.E. Trussell Technologies

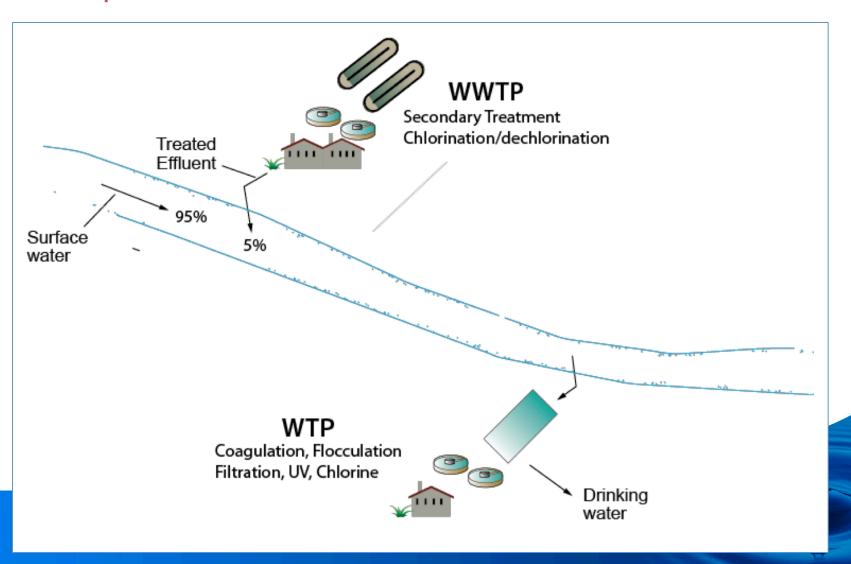
Congresswoman Michelle Lujan Grisham's
Water Innovation Summit
Albuquerque, NM, October 14, 2014

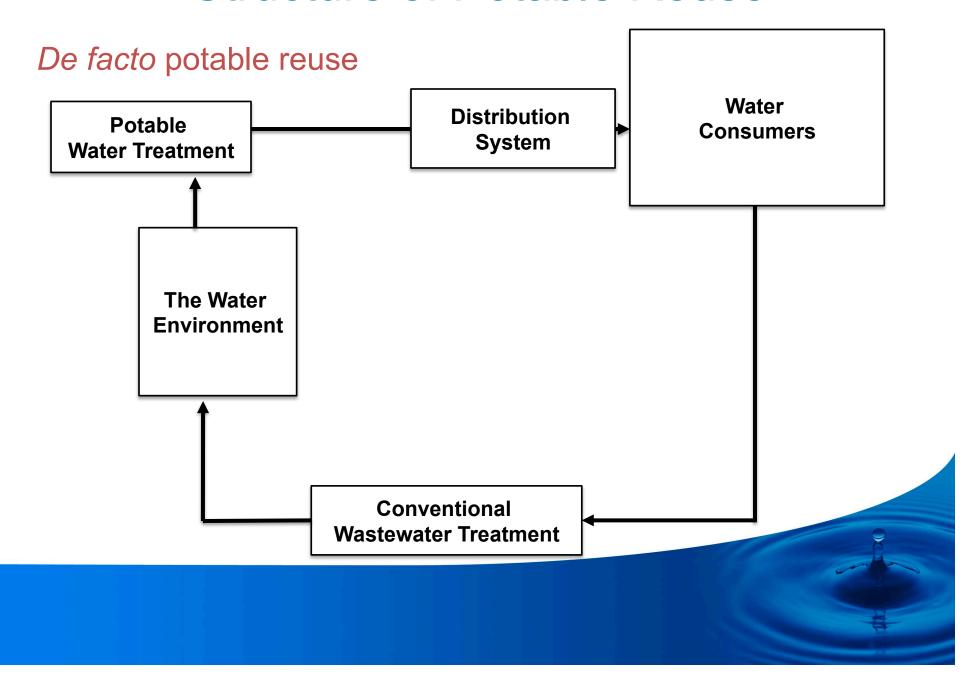


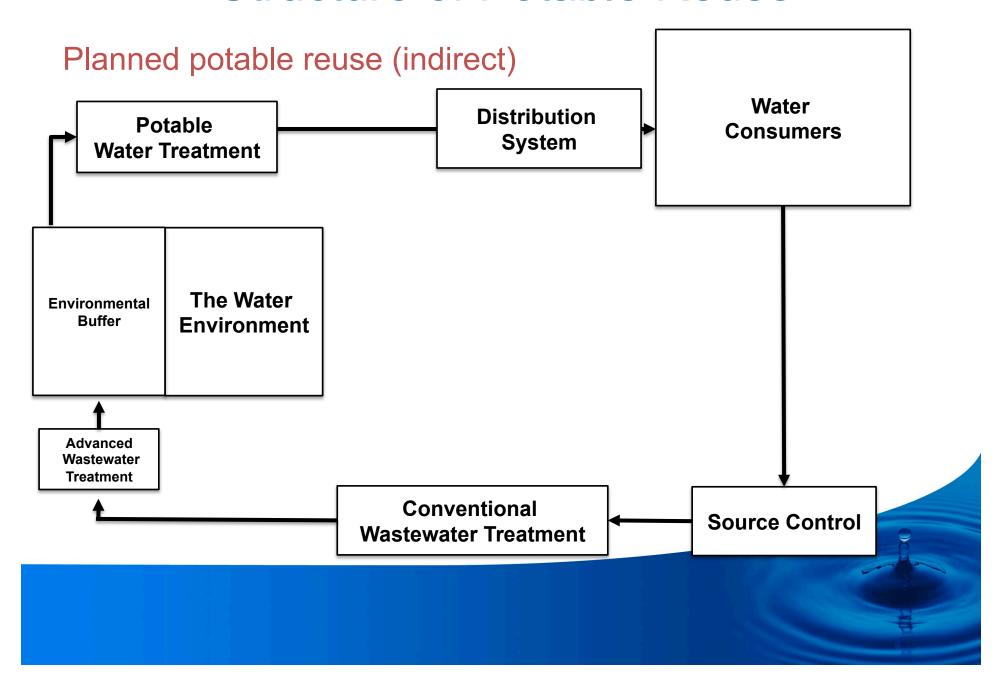
- De facto reuse
- Indirect potable reuse
- Direct potable reuse



De facto potable reuse







Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR)



Source Control



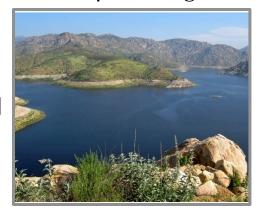
WWTP



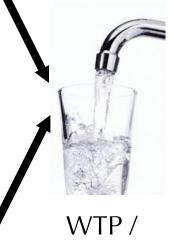
Advanced Water Treatment



Aquifer Injection / Spreading

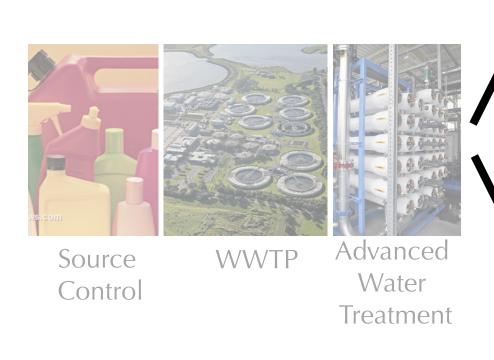


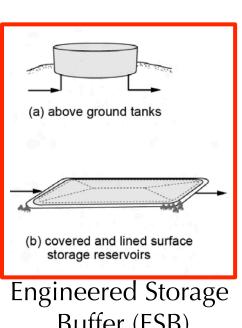
Reservoir Augmentation



Distribution

Direct Potable Reuse (DPR)





Buffer (ESB)



Flange-to-flange



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

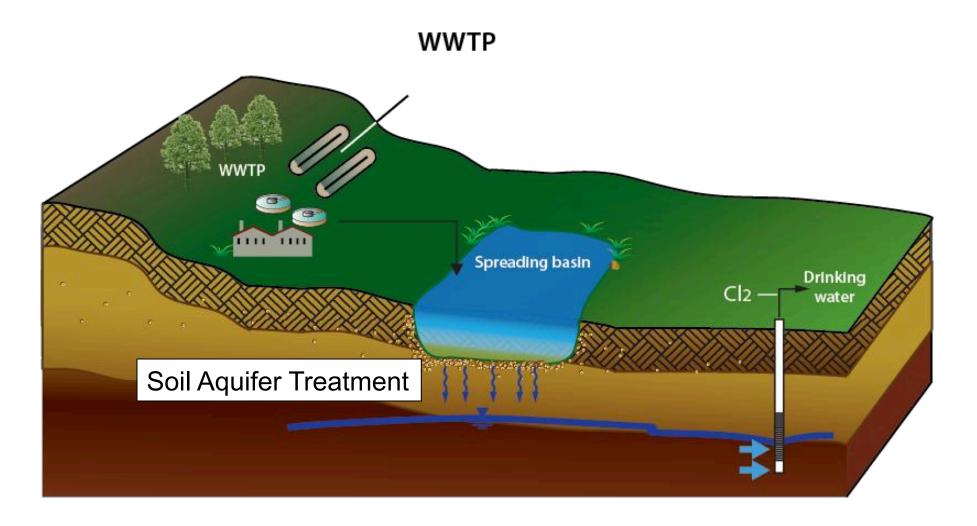
Current CA Potable Reuse Projects

- All are IPR projects doing groundwater recharge
- 7 existing projects

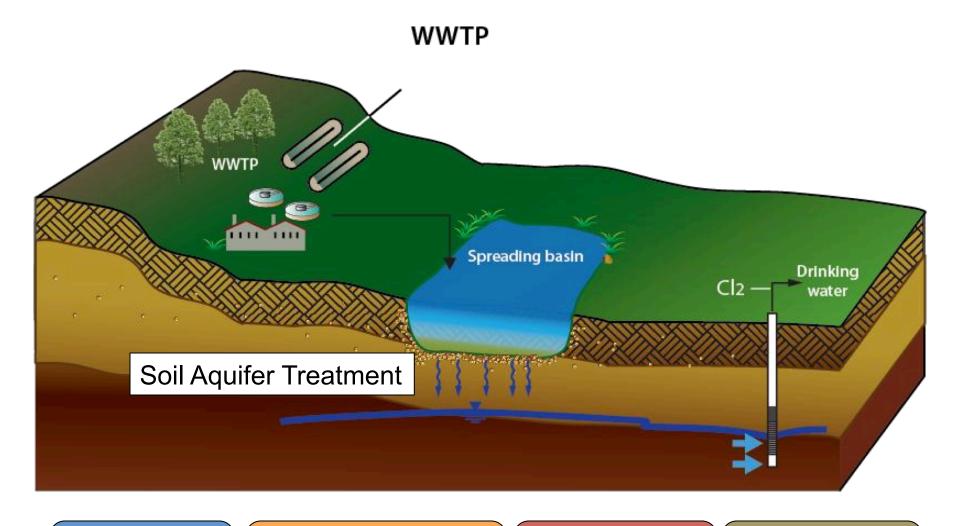


The "Granddaddy" in the West LA's Montebello Forebay Recharge Project

Groundwater Recharge: Surface Spreading



Groundwater Recharge: Surface Spreading



Biological Treatment

Granular Media Filtration

Disinfection

Soil Aquifer Treatment

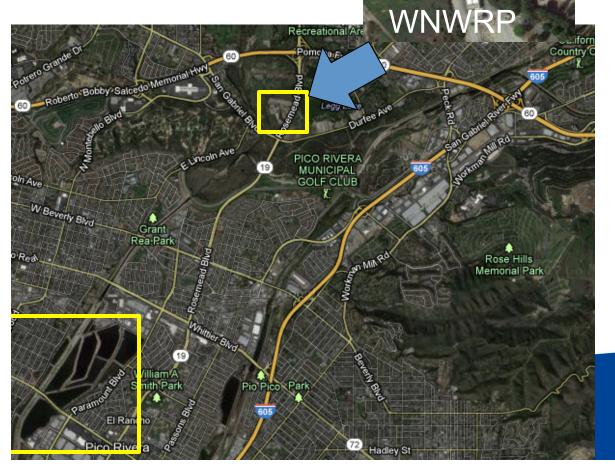






Spreading Basins Recreational/Area Rose Hills

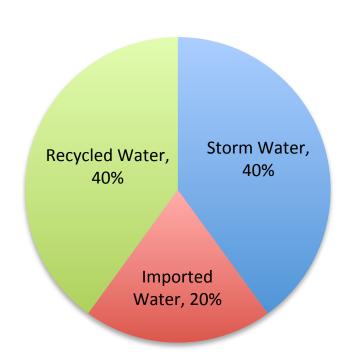






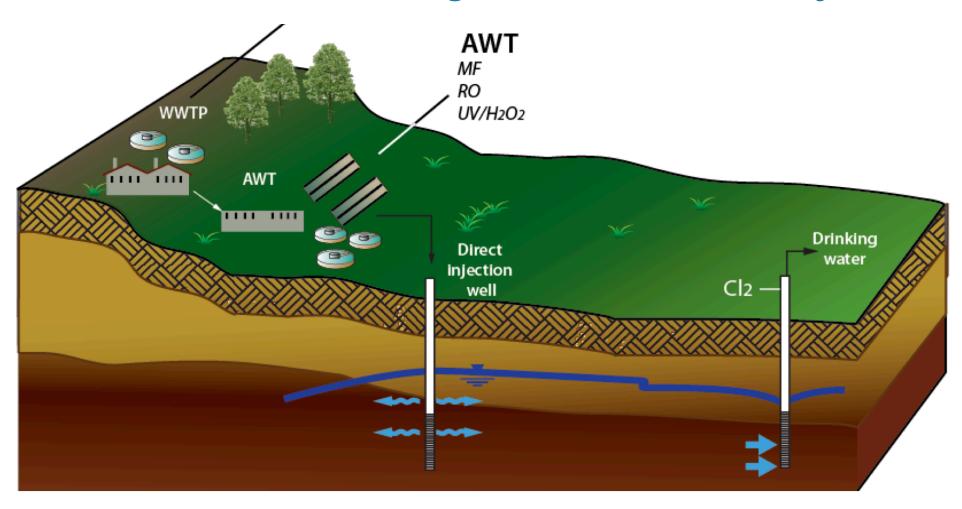


- Operating since 1962
- Surface spreading
 - 560 acres
 - -~44 MGD
- Extensive testing
 - Epidemiology
 - Trace organics
- Expansion now underway





Groundwater Recharge: Subsurface Injection



Orange County GWRS

Advanced process train

Biological Treatment

Membrane Filtration

Reverse Osmosis

UV/H₂O₂

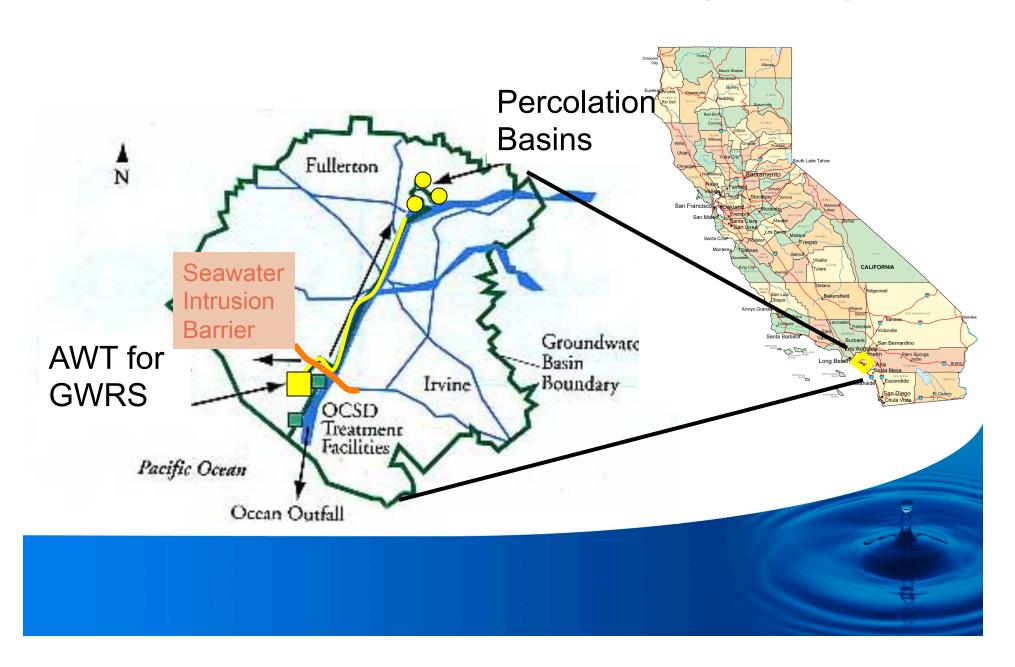


- Removes all pathogens
- Removes all organics (TOC_{avg} ~ 0.1 mg/L)

GWRS



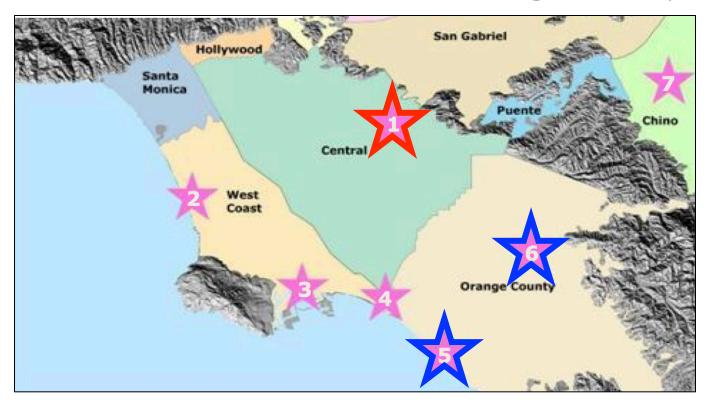
GWRS



Orange County GWRS

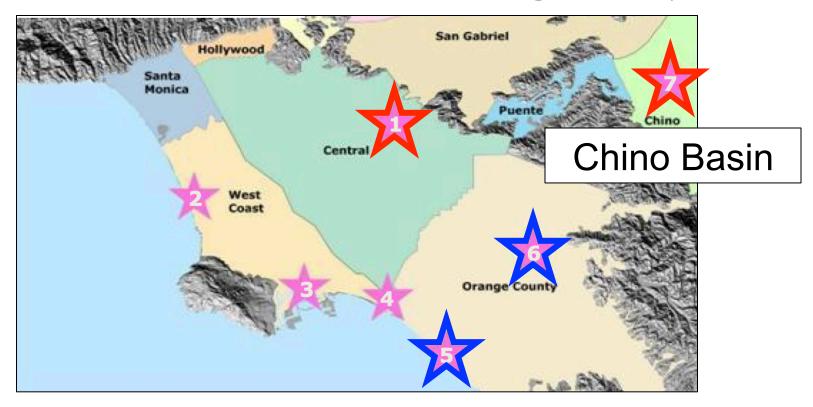
- Preceded by Water Factory 21 (1978-2005)
- GWRS started operations in 2008
- Presently 70 mgd; undergoing a 30 mgd expansion
- Two recharge projects: direct injection and surface spreading

Other Groundwater Recharge Projects



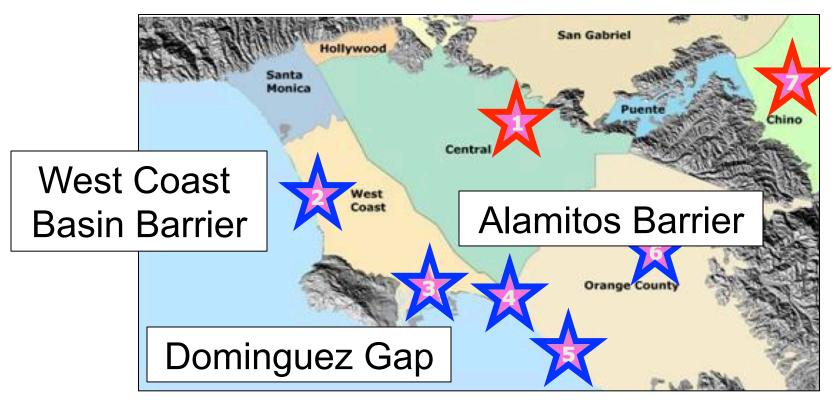


Other Groundwater Recharge Projects





Other Groundwater Recharge Projects



California IPR Overview

Facility	Technology	Production (MGD)	Production (AF/year)
Montebello Forebay	Spreading	44.6	50,000
Groundwater Replenishment System	Spreading / Injection	100	112,000
West Coast Basin Barrier	Injection	22.6	25,315
Chino Basin	Spreading	18.7	21,000
Alamitos Barrier	Injection	8	8,970
Dominguez Gap Barrier	Injection	5	5,600
Totals		~200	~220,000

California IPR: Lessons Learned

- Successful history of IPR for over 50 years
- Multiple treatments and reuse strategies for public health protection
 - Advanced treatment with injection
 - Tertiary treatment with soil aquifer treatment
- Offsets more than 200 MGD
- Potential to provide up to 25% of drinking water needs in Southern California

REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE

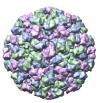
Groundwater Recharge

Regulatory efforts began in 1986

- Principles
 - Make good water source
 - Achieve low level of risk
 - Focus on pathogens (acute contaminants)
 - Use multiple-barrier approach
 - Do not degrade existing sources

Groundwater Recharge

- By 1994, multiple options: spreading & injection
- Pathogen control
 - 12-log virus
 - 10-log Cryptosporidium and Giardia



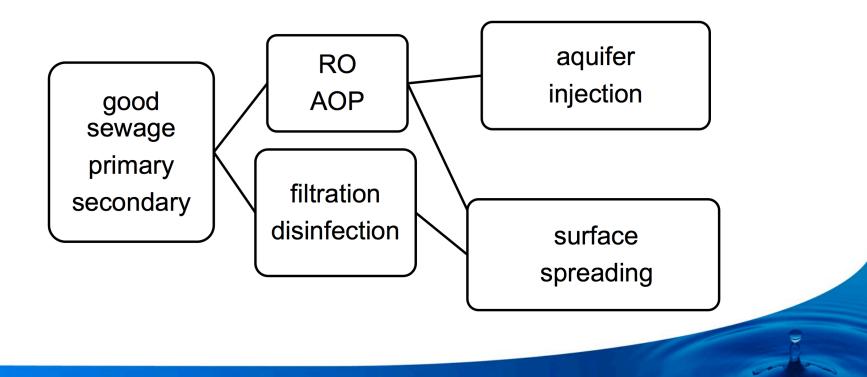




- Chemical control
 - TOC as surrogate for CECs, unregulated chemicals
 - Recharge volumes limited by organics removal
- Requires time to detect and respond to failures

Groundwater Recharge

- Regulations finalized in June 2013
- Permitted schemes

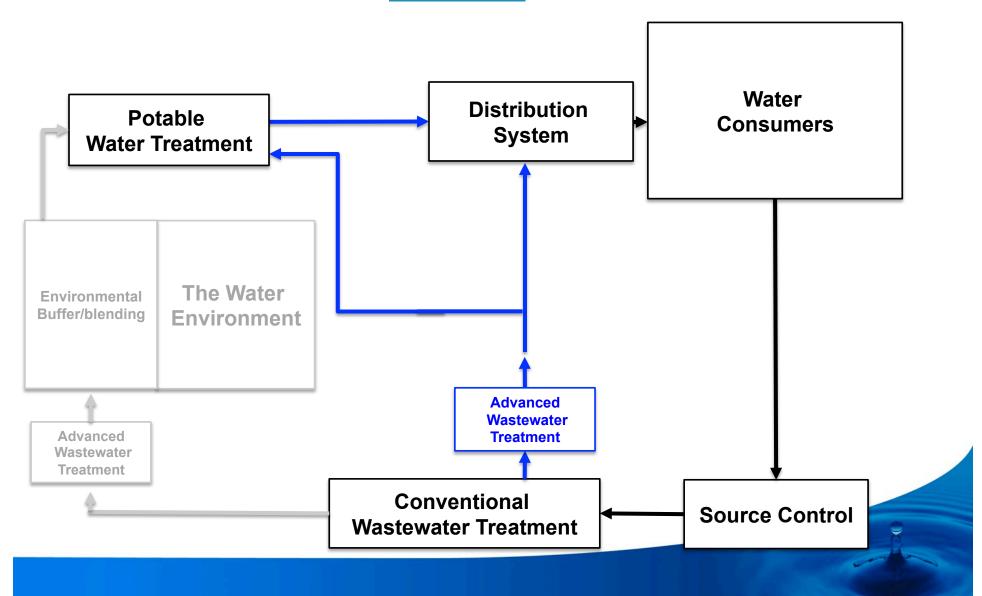


Future Potable Reuse Regulations

- Senate Bill 918 important driver for additional regulations
- Set deadlines for potable reuse criteria
 - Groundwater recharge: end of 2013
 - Reservoir augmentation: end of 2016
- Requires Division of Drinking Water to inform legislature on feasibility of DPR (end 2016)

DIRECT POTABLE REUSE

Structure of **Direct** Potable Reuse



DPR Drivers

- High reliability
- Less expensive
- Lower energy & greenhouse gas production
- Water supplies decreasing/demand increasing
- Environmental buffers not available in all locations
- Technologically feasible

Role of environmental buffer in IPR







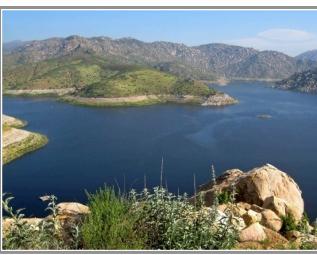
- Contaminant removal
- Dilution / blending

- Storage capacity
- Time to detect & respond to failures



Role of environmental buffer in IPR







- Contaminant removal
- Dilution / blending

- Storage capacity
- Time to detect & respond to failures

How do maintain these protections without an environmental buffer?

What are the key issues?

DPR Research and Next Steps

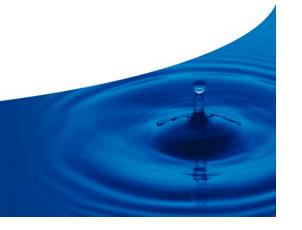
- DPR Expert Panel
 - Evaluate research, state of science
 - Provide technical guidance for CA regulators
- California DPR Initiative
 - WateReuse: \$6M effort to develop data for DDW
- Key WRRF research studies:
 - 11-02: public health criteria/treatment evaluation
 - Others: enhanced monitoring, engineered storage buffers, communication plans

DPR of Reliable Potable Reuse

City of San Diego

Biological Treatment Ozone/ BAC Membrane Filtration Reverse Osmosis UV H₂O₂

- Treatment
 - Redundancy
 - Robustness
- Monitoring



Conclusions

- Potable reuse can be done safely
- Multiple solutions should be sought
 - Non-potable reuse
 - Indirect potable reuse
 - Direct potable reuse
- Need to ensure public health protection
- Public acceptance is critical

Acknowledgements

- Rhodes Trussell
- Shane Trussell



End

